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WHY I AM A "MORMON."

"Why I Am a Mormon" is the title of an excellent little work by O. F. Orsenbach and published by the Deseret News company, containing in a volume of about 300 pages a synopsis of the founding of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, together with a resume of its doctrines, principles and teachings, and a comparison with discovered scientific facts which bear out the new truths presented for consideration. "Each day in the year," says the author, "presents a new field for the further investigation of the 'Mormon' question, with the result that thousands are annually added to the Church."

The little work has been prepared for the convenience of missionaries, and for the aid of investigators of, and converts to, "Mormonism," in the hope that "they may furnish many convincing truths that will find an asylum in the heart." The book contains chapters on the testimonies of archeology, astronomy, geology, and the soil, also on the "Testimony of Prophecy" and "Mormon Home and Social Life."

Speaking of the testimony of archeology, we may add, that the Bible has been thoroughly vindicated by that science, and that the Book of Mormon will, in time, be vindicated in the same way, whenever American archeology shall have unfolded its secrets to the student. There was a time when the Bible was the object of a tidal wave of infidelity. It was claimed that the accounts of the Hittite nation was unfounded, and that the story of Abraham, Sargon, and others were mostly myth. Belshazzar never existed, it was claimed. Some held that the story of Joseph was fiction, because it mentions wine and the use of flesh as food by the upper classes. Critics claim that Pharaoh would never have offered Abraham sheep and oxen as a present, but horses. The Old Testament story of the deluge, it was said, was never written by Moses, but by Babylonians. But then careful investigation set in, and it was found that Moses had lived among a civilized people that recorded its principal events on stone tablets an obelisks, and that it would have been strange, had not he written the history of his people, as the learned Egyptians wrote theirs. It has now been proved that the Hittites were a real people. Prof. Sayce states that they had contended with the Egyptians in Western Asia, and that at the time of Jehoram they were still powerful enemies. It is now known that they were not a power in the same sense as Assyria, or Persia, but that they formed a federation of individual monarchs and their subjects for war purposes; as long as a war lasted they were united under one leader, but when the war was over they again divided into so many principalities, each asserting its independence. Regarding Joseph the monuments show that the Egyptians did make wine at that time, and Rawlinson shows that animal food was in use by the upper classes, and that horses were unknown at the time of Abraham. That the story of the deluge was incorporated in the Bible during the exile has been disproved by the fact that it was known at Nippur centuries before the Babylonian captivity.

Thus archeology has vindicated the Scriptures in every particular. The same it will do for the Book of Mormon, when the time comes.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.
From Cape Town papers received it appears that there was general rejoicing in South Africa when the Union was effected. The Cape Times, in its great commemorative number, which was issued on May 31, last, reflects the prevailing sentiment. In the issue referred to we find, among other notable features, autograph messages from a number of prominent men. Louis Botha says:

"We rejoice that union has become an accomplished fact—may we be a united people, hearts united as well as lands—a peaceful and progressive people of the empire."

The history of this new united colony dates back to 1652 when the Dutchman, Van Riebeck, established the first colony in South Africa, as a half-way house in the way to India. In the course of time these colonists multiplied and spread inland.

For more than a century the Dutch were unopposed in the new country, but at the end of the 18th century Great Britain seized the Cape, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the French, and with the fall of Napoleon the Cape was ceded to Great Britain, in consideration of the sum of £6,000,000 which was the sum Holland asked for it. From that time date the local troubles which have been settled, finally, by the union.

The Dutch settlers had several grievances against the new government. The English held views concerning the native races different from those entertained by the Dutch Boers. They landed back to the Kaffirs territory taken by the Dutch for the protection of the settlements against the savages. The result was insecurity along the frontier and popular hatred of the British. The slavery question also came up in South Africa. The British government proclaimed the freedom of the natives. The Dutch admitted that the

institution was an infiquity, but they demanded the gradual abolition by legal enactments providing for the freedom of the children born of slaves. This British opinion would not tolerate. Slavery was abolished all at once, and the result was an industrial crisis and deep discontent. Missionaries also aided in spreading discontent, and the government itself helped, by trying to deprive the Dutch settlers of their language and local self-government. Finally, the discontented left English territory and trekked north. They conquered the Zulus and established themselves in the great hinterland where they founded the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Natal.

Naturally one would have supposed that this would have settled the trouble. There was room enough in Africa for the Dutch settlers and the English colonists. But, in course of time it was found that there were rich diamond deposits at Kimberley, and the Cape Colony claimed this district. Gold was also found, and this attracted fortune seekers who became known as Uitlanders. Rivalry was engendered between the Dutch states and the Cape for the carrying trade. Natal had the best of it, for Durban was much nearer Johannesburg than any Cape port. Competing railroad lines were constructed, and the rivalry led to a war of tariffs. Cecil Rhodes, in 1895, invited all the states to a conference on the railroad situation. The Transvaal delegates offered the Cape only a quarter share of the traffic to the Rand. Mr. Schreiner, representing the Cape Ministry, declined on the part of the government to make a proposition, and claimed two-fifths of the trade, with the result that the conference ended in failure. The railway administration of the Transvaal proceeded to charge such exorbitant rates over the 49 miles of line from the Vaal River to Johannesburg as would operate to drive all the traffic round by Delagoa Bay. To save his position, the Cape, instead of delivering goods to the Netherlands Railway over the bridge that had been built across the Vaal, ran a siding down to Viljoen's Drift, and made arrangements with transport riders to deliver goods thence by wagon across the drift to Johannesburg, at through rates, which compared favorably with those charged via Durban and Delagoa Bay. Mr. Kruger replied to this move by closing the drifts. Mr. Schreiner, who was then Attorney-General of the Cape, advised that this was a breach of treaty rights, and the Cape government requested Great Britain to assert these treaty rights. If necessary, by force of arms, and offered in that event to deliver half the cost of the war.

The war finally came. The Uitlanders did not like the government of the settlers, and political lines were drawn engendering the most bitter feelings on both sides. The war was fought. The settlers lost and the republics were made British possessions.

But South African patriots never abandoned the idea of establishing a federation with local self-government under the suzerainty of Great Britain. It is this goal that has now been reached.

There is no reason why this Union should not result in progress and prosperity to the entire country. The British government stands for freedom and enlightenment. Under its aegis Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have become prosperous. Egypt has been lifted up from the lethargy that held the rest of the Turkish empire until the late revolution. With union established and strife and contention removed there is no reason why South Africa should not forge to the front with rapid strides.

A TIMELY WARNING.
Dr. Francis Clark, a Christian Endeavor leader, in an article in the Christian Endeavor World, Boston, calls attention to a subject of more than passing importance. He claims that in many of the High Schools of the country the moral conditions are far from what they ought to be. He refers especially to the dance, and he claims that by these dances, many young girls have been ruined, body and soul, because the dances are sometimes so public and promiscuous as to "have all the objectionable features of the public dance-halls." Dr. Clark also condemns the secret societies as another source of evil. In this connection he says:

"I formerly thought that girls were more easily reached by the appeals of religion than boys, that their consciences were more sensitive, and their higher natures more fully developed than their brothers. I am coming to doubt that, especially with girls of the high-school age. On the cars and on the streets I see more vulgarity and rudeness of behavior, less respect for others, and more indifference to the general public welfare among the high-school girls than among the boys, and it is often harder to find steadfast, earnest Christian workers among them than among those of the other sex. Yet it is not the teachers or the pupils who are chiefly responsible for this condition in many of our high-schools, but primarily the parents who do not know enough or care enough to keep their children out of these secret societies, and who encourage the late hours, the dances, and the attendant dissipation for the sake of the supposed social advantages. Or, if they do not encourage them, they yield weakly to the importunities of their children; and the demoralizing results are the same. Many a father or mother has awakened with shame and contrition, when it was too late, to the results of such carelessness and overweening ambition when the daughter has brought disgrace and confusion of face upon the family. I write about this because I have upon my heart particularly the boys and girls of this age, the age of adolescence, the most critical and dangerous respects the most important period of human life. I know thousands of these boys and girls in our high-schools of pure, noble, Christian character. I know scores of teachers who are conscientious and watchful of the morals of their pupils. Alas that all are not of this type!"

All the high schools of the country are, of course, not included in the general indictment, but the fact that some of the schools lack the watchful care and wise guidance the children so much need, is enough to make parents who have the welfare of the children at heart, careful in the choice of schools, particularly where access may be had to several good institutions.

The public and promiscuous dance is a function which no wise parents will permit their children to attend. The evils of the public dance hall are apparent. But if this is true, school dances should not be thrown wide open but be properly supervised and controlled.

A DAUGHTER OF UTAH.
Miss Emma Lucy Gates delighted her friends at the reception in Social hall, last evening, with a charming little speech, and the rendition of two beautiful songs, which fairly thrilled the appreciative audience with delight, as always happens when rare natural gifts and true art go hand in hand.

Miss Gates, referring to her prolonged stay abroad, told her friends that her great desire had always been to show the world that "something good can come from Nazareth," and if she had succeeded in some degree to do this, that she felt would be her great reward. She also expressed the hope that she would be able to remain in Utah, some day.

Missionaries and other travelers from Utah who have had the pleasure of meeting the sweet singer abroad, always refer to her willingness to help in missionary work wherever and whenever she can. She is proud of being a daughter of Utah, and a descendant of the greatest Pioneer and empire builder of modern times, as well she has reason to be, and her life, her work, abroad is in itself a testimony. She is one of the talented children of Zion of which Utah is proud, not only because of their talents, but because of their integrity and loyalty to the cause for which their fathers lived and died.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
A few days ago we quoted an English writer who undertook to review the present financial situation of the United States, and who predicted disaster. One of the facts upon which he based his forecast was the excess of imports over exports and the necessity of gold exportation to settle foreign obligations.

The reports for May, however, show an excess of exports over imports of no less than \$11,215,820. This was due to the decrease of the value of imports rather than an increase in the value of exports, but the balance of trade was nevertheless in our favor, and the gold exports, consequently, fell from \$36,283,000 in April, to \$43,143,000 in May. This removes one of the foundations for fear of the future.

The figures for the eleven months ending with the month of May are perhaps far from satisfactory, though the year is a record-breaker in the matter of imports. The total of \$1,438,169,502 shows an increase of \$250,214,000 over the same period last year. Exports of \$1,617,000,000 for the eleven months show a gain of \$71,567,000 over the same months last year. The excess of imports over exports, best known as the "balance of trade," for the eleven months amounts to \$178,834,000, compared with \$358,336,000 for the same period last year.

MONEY THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Many of our contemporaries, east and west, denounce Reno in unmeasured terms for permitting the brutality scheduled for the Nation's birthday, to take place there. The Boston Post says:

"The city of Reno, Nevada, is evidently not satisfied with its dirty record as the champion easy divorce factory in the country. It wants to be known as one of the few towns in which that special form of brutality, the prize fight, can be carried on with impunity. The gambling outfit that is 'managing' the Jeffries-Johnson affair seems rather to encourage the city fathers, and if some other unsavory town does not bid more for the spectacle Reno will win. But if she does, and the fight is 'pulled off' there, the very event will make the holding of such demoralizing exhibitions all the more difficult hereafter. The wave of outraged public sentiment aroused thereby may even reach and purify Nevada itself."

We fully agree in the censure upon Reno, but we fear that anyone who entertains the hope that Nevada will be purified by the exhibition is doomed to disappointment, as long as there are thousands all over the country who are willing to spend hundreds, and thousands, of dollars to witness the disgusting spectacle of two brutes pounding each other into a jelly. Those who patronize such "shows" are to blame, for they are really responsible for them. And we understand that even men who claim to be respectable go and lay their money on the altar of the god of sluggers. Even mayors of cities are known to have gone to Reno "for their health." As long as alleged respectability mingles with the sluggers, gamblers, and prostitutes that assemble on such occasions, and shares with that element the money and the demoralizing exhibitions will continue. The whole trouble is that "there is money in it." It is money that is at the root of the evil.

GAMES OF CHANCE.

One of the most singular features of man's mental constitution is his tendency to gamble—to take chances on some sort of lottery or other promising swindle that is attractively put before him.

The main secret of this tendency is, perhaps, the desire to get something for nothing—a frame of mind that really drifts into downright dishonesty. Almost any one is willing to risk a dime in the hope of winning a dollar; but most men would not be willing, if they knew it, to train themselves systematically into a species of dishonesty that is so likely to become chronic as is the gambling habit.

The ruin of young men may often be traced to card playing while young. At first the mere excitement and uncertainty of the game sustains their interest; then, as this interest lags, small wagers are made on the result; larger bets soon follow, and the gambling habit—the main characteristic of the robber and holdup—may not be slow in establishing itself as part of a young man's inclinations. Thenceforth his thought and tendencies will lean toward that dangerous yearning for getting something that he does not earn.

Partly on this account, but also for other reasons, we are opposed to games of chance, even as a society recreation. It is a poor form—that

is a cheap and dangerous form—of entertainment. It teaches mental adroitness, concentration, and cunning, to be sure, but adds nothing to any real grace of life. It is a strenuous kind of mental effort and tires the brain as much as the vocational work of a day. It fails to refresh and invigorate, while it undoubtedly excites the emotions of triumph or disappointment, leading too often to hurt feelings, wounded pride, and inordinate vanity. Since success is, in any such games, largely a matter of chance, the skill of the winner is never clearly proved, yet the loser is always disappointed, often chagrined and humiliated as a result of such games. Enmity and rancor often replace amity and good feeling.

If one must rack his brain when he goes out for an evening's recreation, checkers and chess might replace games of chance; or, still less objectionable, guessing games and conundrums might be employed; algebraic problems and small puzzles in logic or arithmetic would be open to even less question; but as the last class of games might possibly be useful we have no idea that society entertainers could be induced to give such amusements a fair trial.

We call, upon invitation, at the home of a friend for rest, relaxation, and good cheer; not for more worry added to the already too strenuous life of the age. Friendship is not fostered by diverting one's guests from the thoughts and things that really concern them to newer and still more puzzling mental problems. There are too many real problems pressing for a solution to justify the creation or invention of new ones that are without value. The mental waste that results from the intellectual dissipation of some evening card parties has not been computed, but must be enormous in amount.

Any form of amusement that does not refresh, rest, and invigorate, carries its own condemnation on its face. If dancing makes us feel better, let us dance. If singing charms, elevates, and refines, let it be patronized. If art can show us better ideals of the human soul than are usual with us, let us have art. If advice, sympathy, and encouraging words can aid a friend who is downcast, let us use our mental ingenuity in discovering how to bestow these blessings. But let us avoid the hollow, deceitful, and beggarly inventions of any "society" that puts a premium upon mere luck, that elevates nonsense and patronizes folly to the exclusion of the real and genuine interests of healthful living.

We do not mean to avoid nonsense in the form of humor; for wit is good sense, and comedy may rest and invigorate. We do not mean that people should always be serious, for we are convinced that all of us should relax at times and enjoy the lighter side of life. The bow should sometimes be unbent; the man should play, sing, and laugh, and even whistle, if he is alone and disturbs no one by the nerve-racking noise. We mean only that under the guise of social entertainment and recreation those things which are really strenuous mental work should not be fostered, and much less if they lead to evil and tend to lower the standards of our mental life.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.

The cover design of the July number of the *Juvenile Instructor* is a beautiful work of art, representing "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood." The frontispiece is a splendid portrait of President Anthon H. Lund. The contents include the Garden of Gethsemane, illustrated by C. E. Johnson; a beautiful story "Zion, Dear Zion," by Susan Young Gates; "A Ballad of the Sea Gulls," by Howard R. Driggs, with illustrations by Artist M. M. Young. President Joseph F. Smith gives timely advice under the heading of "Summer Reflections." His article makes reference to excursions and picnics, Sabbath breaking, late hours, a sane Fourth of July, and should be read by all Latter-day Saints. The World's Sixth Sunday School convention is described by Geo. D. Pryper and John F. Bennett. The Sunday School department work for all parts of the Sunday School is taken care of, and the number includes stories for children, a special article on children's work for the 24th being contributed by Marion A. Belpap. Claude T. Barnes continues his nature stories, and Jennie Mabey Roberts concludes her story, "The Lure of the City." The Children's Budget Box, Puzzle Page and "In Jocular Mood," conclude the number, which is one of high merit and interest.

Harvard's mascot is Yale's hoodoo. You can't keep a good aviator down. Never give credit where money is due.

The board of equalization cannot equalize incomes.

Sour grapes are always in season and grow best in sour soil.

The drier the weather the more abundant the crop of weeds.

It takes a great deal of scrubbing to get a mortgage off a house.

Richard Parr can say, "Verily I have five per cent of my reward."

It is as hard to regain a lost championship as a lost reputation.

Colonel Roosevelt cannot deny that he has injected ginger into New York politics.

Nevada being the battle-born state, it is quite natural that she should have the great battle.

In the bright lexicon of that septuagenarian youth Zeppelin there is no such word as fail.

What with investigations and inquiries,

as public office isn't such a private snap as it used to be.

Charlton knows that beyond the Alps lies Italy, and for that very reason he does not wish to cross them.

People are apt to think more of a man who has been exonerated than of one who has been "vindicated."

Just at present the sky is clear of theatrical war clouds. How long such a condition will last no one can say.

"In Pennsylvania the cost of crime and charities due to drink is estimated at \$3,307,509, while the liquor revenue aggregates \$1,865,515." That is the approximate proportion everywhere, but some "respectable" people defend the saloon nevertheless.

Roosevelt, with his usual vigor denies a statement attributed to him that Governor Hughes was the only man who could save New York state. He said: "It is wholly untrue. Utterly preposterous. I never said any such thing. There is not a word of truth in it." Not so strong and emphatic as the ugly and shorter word, still it will do.

The Detroit Times hastens to the defense of Senator Burrows. The Senator having been criticized for not having attended to his duties with destructive regularity, that paper says: "We wish to join with Senator Burrows' local morning organ in excepting to the criticism of a New York paper that the Senator is not enough in Washington. Burrows has been in Washington too much."

Automobiles are not to be allowed in City Creek canyon. If the road up the canyon were widened and put in first class condition, there would be no special objection to their presence there. There could be no contamination of the water by them while there can be from horses, with which the stream on holidays and frequently Sundays, is pretty well lined. Reckless automobilism in the canyon would be highly objectionable and dangerous.

Insanity in New York state is said to have increased 97 per cent during the past twenty years, while the population has increased but 53 per cent. Dr. Amos J. Given, of Stratford, Connecticut, in a current study of the question declares that 50 per cent of all inmates of all the insane hospitals in the United States are descendants from alcoholic parents. And yet there are people utterly blind to the awful danger to the community, of the saloon.

IS CHARLTON GOING TO ESCAPE?

New York Globe and Advertiser.

The history of our state department policy, the strength of the Anglo-Saxon belief in trial and punishment in the jurisdiction where the crime was committed, and the fact—a most practical consideration—that it would be irregular and may be wholly impossible for any of our courts, state or federal, to take jurisdiction, all of these things combine to create the desire that the Italian government shall ask the extradition of Porter Charlton for trial in Italy.

If, refusing to ask extradition where it has refused to grant it, the Italian government should take no steps in the case, and if it proved impossible, even by straining a technicality for our own courts to take jurisdiction, a serious gap would be revealed in our laws and international relations. In that case it would doubtless be impossible to pass a law that would cover the Charlton case itself. Such legislation, so far as it related to past offenses, would be in the nature of ex post facto legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. But assuredly in such an event the most earnest efforts should be made to make impossible the recurrence of such a disgraceful condition of things—a condition of things that would bring government itself into contempt.

From The Battleground of Thought.

Key to Animal Behavior.
John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, has an article in the July McClure's in which he answers Prof. E. B. Brewster, who recently in the same publication has written the key to animal behavior was neither reason nor instinct, but habit or experience. He says: "How the writer explains the conduct of animals that have had no chance to store up experiences and form habits—the bird building its first nest, the hen with her first brood of chickens speaking a language she never before spoke and her young understanding a language they never before heard, the heifer hiding her first calf in the bush, the ground-bird desisting you away from her first nest by fluttering over the ground as if half disabled, the puppy burying its first bone, perhaps on the carpet or the kitchen floor, the chipmunk or the woodchuck laying up its first store of food, and a score of other primary acts of animals, which they never could have learned as we learn, and which they do offhand and the first time the occasion arises—how the writer explains all these things, I say, I am a loss to know. These instincts or native impulses, as they are passed along down the line of animal descent, are chiefly modified now and then, but remain practically the same from generation to generation. The cliff swallows have built their nests of mud—how long? The chimney-swifts have built theirs of twigs—how long? The brooding grouse, when started from her nest, has feigned lameness and paralysis—how long? The beaver has been building its dam of brick and mud long enough to have become a metaphorical rather than of scientific origin, but it means so much more than reaction or tropism that we cannot dispense with it. It marks off the animal world from the vegetable, and is as the animal is marked off from the vegetable."

Danger Of Neglect Of Wounds.
The popular belief that a wound from a rusty nail is very likely to cause tetanus is quite correct. This is not because it is a nail or is rusty, but because by lying on the ground it has become infected with the germs of lockjaw. Moreover, as the punctured wound caused by the nail bleeds but little and this blood dries up and excludes the germs, the germ itself looks very much like a tadpole. It is that it is the toxin in doses of 1-200,000 of a teaspoonful will kill a mouse. It has been found by experiment that the poison is carried up to the spinal cord, not by the absorbents or the blood vessels, as are other poisons, but through the motor nerves themselves. Fortunately, an anti-poison or antidote has been developed, but so prompt is the action of the poison that in an animal, two minutes after the injection of a fatal dose of the poison, twice as much of the remedy is required as if it had been administered with the poison; after eight minutes ten times the amount, and after ninety minutes forty times the original amount is necessary. This antidote is entirely harmless. As a result of these experiments methods lockjaw is now almost unknown except after neglected wounds, instead of being terribly frequent as it formerly was. When it is feared, the antidote is used as a preventive, and when it has developed, as a cure. In animals, for naturally horses suffer enormously more frequently than man, the same antidote is used. In 1853 horses that had operated upon them, but were protected by the antidote, not one developed tetanus, whereas of eight cases unprotected by the antidote, five developed tetanus. The result of all these experiments has been enormously diminished, chiefly by the antidote used as a preventive.—W. W. Keene, M. D., LL. D., in Harper's Magazine for July.

George Wants To Rule.
Brief as is the interval since the death of King Edward and spontaneous as was the grief with which all nations mourned his funeral so spectacular, his memory seems extinguished by the concern with which official Britain takes note of the Toriyism of George V. The new sovereign concerning whom London newspapers speak with the traditional reserve and deference, is reported in Berlin dailies to be reading the ministry lessons and strange concerning the limits of the royal prerogative. His majesty means to keep within the limits of the constitution, as the Berlin Post says, but he interprets that instruction in a most literal and unwritten thing, and the king's opinion of it is as good as that of any of his advisers."

In The Day Of Pharaoh.
Most of us make the acquaintance of Egypt in the splendidly dramatic story of Joseph and Pharaoh, and his people as gloomy and malign persecutors, fit only to be swallowed up in the Red Sea waves. Or we read of the graves and sober monuments of the Nile Valley, with their perpetual reminders of death and the kingdom of Night; with the result of which we are hardly prepared to realize that the gay and light-hearted ancient Egyptian life, or to credit the thought that these tomb-builders could ever break into a smile. But there was a side of gaiety and of charm, and, just as we are finding that so many of our deeper and more philosophical thoughts go back to the people of the Delta, so we are beginning to discover the originals of our jokes in the buried cities of Nile. The ladies were not unduly expressed in the land of the Pharaohs, we may gather from this marriage contract, from a fourth-century B. C. papyrus manuscript, but dating in fact to far older times: "I, the lady Isia, 'take thee as my husband. Thou makest me thy wife, and givest me, in token of dowry, five-tenths of silver. If I discharge thee as my husband, hating thee and loving another more than thee, I shall give and return to thee two and a half-tenths of silver, of what thou gavest me as my dowry, and I cede unto thee, of all and everything that I shall acquire with thee, one-third part, as long as thou art married unto me." Not even Chicago or Reno can boast of a franker marriage contract than that; and there's something wonderfully naive in the idea of the good lady Isia "discharging" her lord, on the ground that she hates him and loves another better. The sum she returns him, as part of her now cancelled dowry, is about equal to a silver dollar. So we have still something to learn in marital law and feminine imperiousness.—Charles Johnson, in Harper's Weekly.

Z.C.M.I.
Sale of Pongee Silks
Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00 Values
85c a yard

Buy your Pongee Silks at these impelling price reductions and make use of them during the hot summer months. Strictly stylish goods that are so desirable at present for all kinds of ladies' wearing apparel—Shantung, Tussorahs, Ottomans and Amoras.

These are the famous Rogers & Thompson Pongee Silks, that are so renowned for their quality and subtlety. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00 values, commencing Tuesday Morning, your choice, 85c a yard

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